

EXHIBIT A

# PIGMENT HANDBOOK

Volume III

## CHARACTERIZATION AND PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIPS

Edited by

TEMPLE C. PATTON

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**KRAFT**

A term applied to pulp, paper, or paper-board produced from virgin wood fibers by the sulfate process. The wood pulp is cooked in an alkaline liquor consisting essentially of caustic soda and sodium sulfide

**LACQUER**

A coating composition that dries primarily by solvent evaporation

**LAKE**

A special type of pigment consisting essentially of an organic soluble coloring matter combined more or less definitely with an inorganic base or carrier. It is characterized generally by a bright color and a more or less pronounced translucency when made into an oil paint. A common carrier base is alumina hydrate

**LAMINAR**

Resembling thin plates in appearance; leaf-like

**LATEX PAINT**

A paint containing a stable aqueous dispersion of synthetic resin (produced by emulsion polymerization) as the principal binder constituent (modifying substances may also be present)

**LIGHTFASTNESS**

The ability to withstand color change on exposure to light

**LONDON FORCES**

Weak attractive forces arising from perturbations that are mutually induced by electron clouds surrounding two adjacent inert molecules. The magnitude of a London force (also known as a dispersion or nonpolar van der Waal force) varies inversely with the sixth power of the distance of molecular separation.

**MASS COLOR**

Mass-tone; over-tone; the color of a pigment/vehicle mixture of such thickness as to completely obscure its background when viewed by reflected light

**MASTERBATCH**

A homogeneous mixture of an elastomer, plastic, or other major binder

with one or more other minor materials (in known proportions) for use as a raw material in the preparation of the final compound

**MASTIC**

A protective finish of relatively thick consistency capable of application to a substrate, usually by spray or trowel, in thick coats greater than 30 mil (0.03 in.)

**MATRIX**

The continuous phase

**MATTE FINISH**

A dull finish without luster

**MELAMINE PLASTICS**

Plastics based on resins made by the condensation of melamine and aldehydes

**MESH**

The square opening of a sieve

**METASTABLE**

Unstable; a state of apparent equilibrium due to a greatly delayed transformation to a stable condition

**MICROGRAPH**

A graphic reproduction of an object at magnifications greater than ten diameters

**MIL**

One thousandth of an inch

**MILL SCALE**

The heavy oxide layer formed during the hot fabrication or heat treatment of metals

**MINERAL SPIRITS**

A refined petroleum distillate, comprising essentially liquid aliphatic hydrocarbons, used as a solvent or thinner for paints, varnishes, and similar products

**MINUS SIEVE**

The portion of a powder sample that passes through a standard sieve of specified number

**MONOCLINIC**

Having three axes of any length with two included angles equal to 90° and one included angle not equal to 90°

**MONOMER**

A relatively simple compound that can react to form a polymer